



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

These, with some lapses in the index, are some of the mere surface defects which mar but which are as easy of correction as of discernment.

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Political History of Europe from 1815 to 1848. Based on Continental authorities. By B. H. CARROLL, Jr., Ph.D. (Waco, Texas: Baylor University Press. [1906.] Pp. 221.)

THIS volume "is intended to give American Students an accurate if somewhat succinct account of the course of Post-Napoleonic European Political History", and "does not pretend to be more than a compilation from the best and most accessible and usually untranslated continental authorities". The views expressed, however, it is declared, "sometimes differ so materially" from those of the authorities consulted "that the author begs leave . . . to assume responsibility for them". No further indication is given in the narrative proper of these portentous differences, but probably the "authorities" would regard this introductory chapter as sufficiently representative of them. Our author goes on to remark (p. 13) that "The period from the Fall of Napoleon I. to the Fall of Napoleon III. is an era almost unknown to American students", though "it is an era vastly important, for modern history; that is to say political history, in the true sense of the term, begins after the fall of that genius of war and politics". Having thus airily dismissed the preceding ages, Mr. Carroll suddenly but perhaps logically branches off "to note some things that History is not". History is declared not to be sociology and not to be political economy (for "Whatever they may do in the future, Labor and Capital, Progress and Poverty, Dives and Lazarus have not yet made History"); "It is not the mere record of wars and battles", but "Concretely History is the record of the struggle of the great powers of the world against other", and "Internally the history is the record of the attempt to lay hand on the wires of diplomacy and the hilt of the sword" (pp. 14-15). The development of states is mathematically presented as a simple equation of contest (thus "France against England equals the rise of the United States", p. 17); somewhat unexpectedly, however, this lucid statement ends with the tame conclusion (p. 18) that "Our task is none other than to show how the countries of the Continent provided themselves with constitutions."

The Baylor University Press has treated Mr. Carroll's book villainously, and some parts are almost unintelligible. The author was apparently in too great haste to attend much to the medium of his thoughts. Present and past tenses and conditions are mixed up indiscriminately, and extraordinary language is indulged in.

It is difficult to deal with entire fairness with a book of this character, and the reviewer confesses that he approached the narrative with some preconceptions. As a matter of fact, most of it is fairly good, and the characterizations of public men are at times excellent (the sketch of Metternich is stated (p. 42) to be based largely on Lord's

Beacon Lights of History). But the arrangement is poor and detail is usually put in where it is uncalled for; the disjointed sections give little impression of continuity and do not make clear the general development; nothing stands out in bold relief. The volume was issued for the use of the students of Baylor University, and it may be useful there; the author was, however, ill-advised in bringing it in its present form before the general public.

VICTOR COFFIN.

The Industrial History of the United States for High Schools and Colleges. By KATHARINE COMAN, Ph.B., Professor of Economics and Sociology in Wellesley College. (New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan and Company. 1905. Pp. xviii, 343, xxiv.)

THERE are many features of this book, judged as a text-book, which are excellent. The distribution of space is good, about the same number of pages being devoted to the colonial period, the period of the Revolution and national beginnings, the period from the War of 1812 to the Civil War, and the period of the Civil War and subsequent years. There is a good working bibliography, marginal references to which are made in connection with every paragraph. There are many useful maps and diagrams and an abundance of well-selected illustrations.

If, notwithstanding these good points, the book cannot be said to be a wholly satisfactory text-book, the explanation is doubtless to be found, in part at least, in the fact that the writer of a text-book of the economic history of the United States labors under the difficulty of the lack, not only of any comprehensive treatment of the subject, but also of any satisfactory treatment of more than a very few of its most important aspects. In view of the scattered and partial character of the material available, it is not perhaps surprising that Miss Coman's book gives the impression of a collection of facts having to do with the economic history of the United States, rather than of a clear presentation of the main features of that history and the influences by which they have been determined.

It must be said, moreover, that even in her statements of facts the author has not exercised as much care as might fairly be expected. Some of the inaccuracies, such as placing the founding of Georgia in 1753 (p. 15), and naming the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth parallels as the limits of the grant to the London Company (p. 24), are evidently due to oversight in proof-reading, but all cannot be explained in this way. Glacial drift does not constitute an element of the soil of the Piedmont plateau from Maine to Georgia (p. 16). In describing the Navigation Act of 1660 (p. 79), no mention is made of the provision most important from the colonial standpoint, namely, that no goods could be imported into or exported from the colonies except in English ships. New Hampshire and Rhode Island first resorted to paper money in 1709 and 1710, respectively, not, as implied by the statement on p. 84, in 1733. The permission to export rice direct to countries south